

- 3) à la forme que revêtent les représentations (passage du bas-relief à la statue) et
- 4) à l'emploi de l'image du cheval comme modèle décoratif. La représentation de chevaux montés et de chars, qui fait son apparition au V^e siècle av. J.C. devient une tradition pour l'École attique. Les Athéniens, pour honorer une victoire, offrent une statue représentant un char ou des chevaux. (Photo 1) Des statues de chevaux ornent aussi un peu partout les sanctuaires.

Dans les deux périodes, les figures de chevaux sont des abstractions et non pas des portraits. Malgré cela, on y remarque un modèle type dont le réalisme est surprenant. Le sculpteur grec choisit bien son modèle, il travaille d'après nature, mais il idéalise et il réussit à lier le réalisme

anatomique à l'idéalisme de la forme. C'est là le caractère essentiel de l'art grec. L'artiste grec aime, comprend, connaît à fond le cheval en ce qui concerne les détails des muscles, des articulations et des os. Il a pénétré le secret des harmonies corporelles, il a saisi les oscillations de l'être. Mais cela ne lui suffit pas. Il veut connaître aussi son âme. Il s'intéresse à elle autant qu'à l'âme du jeune éphèbe qui participe au concours hippique et qui grâce à son cheval est victorieux. Dans l'union intime avec son cavalier, ce cheval, dépouillé de tout ce qui en lui tient encore de l'animal, s'ennoblit, dépasse la condition de son espèce, et devient l'emblème de l'éducation pour les grecs anciens, comme il devint le symbole de leur épopee héroïque pour le monde entier.

BOOK REVIEW

Rooney's Guide to the Dissection of the Horse.
W. O. Sack and R. E. Habel. Published by Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. 1977. Price \$22.25.

The book primarily sets out to be a guide for use by the first year veterinary students who are to work on the horse after preliminary study of basic mammalian anatomy. The authors have altered the form of the book to extend its application to isolated study on regions of the animal, and also as a reference for the veterinary practitioner. This alteration includes the addition of 484 microfiches as well as an increase in the number of black and white figures to 90.

The microfiches are for display on viewers and therefore are for revision studies rather than for use during dissection periods. Their content would in many cases, be confined to reviewing work performed by undergraduates as unless the reader has carried out the exact dissection on a cadaver, orientation of the films can be difficult, especially in views of the musculature of the abdominal region and of the limbs. As a source for the reader seeking reference material, diagrams would be of more assistance. However, the films of the external genitalia, the larynx, and the eye are of high quality and they certainly embellish the descriptive text.

The authors aim at speeding up the process of dissection by offering "shortcut" steps, and this is compatible with the time allowance of many courses, e.g. with the genital tract, groups of students can overlap the work on both sexes. However, there still remains the "meaty" dissection of the gluteal region, but in general there is a

worthwhile attempt to improve speed of dissection without losing vital detail. This latter goal is aided further by putting purely dissection information in italics, thus allowing the reader to assimilate only hard core information stripped of routine dissection steps. Addition to the text of some embryological information, e.g. the development of the alimentary tract helps illustrate the topography of the adult and some elaboration on the functional aspects of the stay apparatus and locomotor concepts strengthen the book as a source of reference for other than first year students.

Unfortunately, by increasing the volume of the text, the size of the book actually increases in thickness, reducing its suitability as a bench book because it will not sit easily on a working surface at an opened page. This is a minor point, but one which, in practical terms, can prove most irritating when working with soiled hands on a specimen.

Apart from this small deficiency, the innovations are an improvement on previous editions, not least that the nomenclature is updated to N.A., 1973, thus cutting back on confusion in terminology; although the authors quite commendably retain "a few deliberate exemptions" where they feel a more common term is necessary. Therefore, as a dissection manual, the addition of the films and extra figures, plus updating of the text enhances the usefulness of the book. As a reference source for practitioners, there are considerable areas where it fulfills this purpose. For those teaching in the field, the improvement on time saving dissection and references to tasks carried out on live animals is beneficial and the book should continue to be utilized as a dissection guide in many courses concerning the horse.
J. S. Boyd.